

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1855.

NO. 240.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

IS PUBLISHED AT THE
OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
Every afternoon at two o'clock, except on Sundays.
TERMS.

Per week 10 cents
Per annum, payable quarterly \$5.00
Mail and express, per annum, in advance 4.00
Advertisements inserted in the Evening Bulletin upon the
usual terms.

Advertisements transferable from the Louisville Daily
Journal at half price.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES, PAYABLE
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

1 copy, one year \$1.00
5 copies, do 5.00
20 do 15.00
And each additional copy 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bulletin upon the
usual terms.

Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Weekly
Journal at half price.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

We learn through passengers from Frankfort that the clerks of the Court of Appeals yesterday granted an appeal, with *supersedes*, to the "City of Louisville" from the judgment of the Jefferson circuit court, awarding a *mandamus*, at the suit of Michael Kean against the Mayor and General Council. Afterwards Kean, by his counsel, moved the Court of Appeals to *quash* the appeal and *supersedes*, contending that the "City of Louisville" was not a party to, or so interested in, the judgment as to authorize her to appeal. This motion was likewise argued and submitted yesterday. It is understood that a decision will be rendered this morning, and we expect to be able to announce the result in the Evening Bulletin.

It must be understood that the merits of the case are not involved in the question now before the Court of Appeals. But if Kean's motion is not sustained, all further proceeding against the members of the council will be suspended until the final decision of the case by the Court of Appeals.

THE NEW CITY CLOCK.—We understand that this much-needed regulator of city time has arrived, but, in order to place it in the most favorable position possible, the trustees of the Walnut Street Church, upon which it is for the present to be placed, have determined to raise the dials and complete the spire before it is put up. The work is already begun, and will probably be completed in sixty days. As these changes have been determined upon, we would suggest to those interested that illuminated diala, like those in the old State House in Philadelphia and in the City Hall of New York, are very far preferable to wood.

We have conversed with a gentleman perfectly familiar with clocks and clock-making, who saw the Louisville clock while running at the factory, and he says it is the most perfect piece of mechanism that he has ever seen, and he does not hesitate to pronounce it the best clock in America. We hope then that the work will not be completed without glass dials, which would add so much to the convenience and ornament of the city.

CRIMINAL COURT.—James McMullen, charged with killing George Hampton, was tried and acquitted on Tuesday evening.

Yesterday morning, Sam. Johnston, charged with stealing copper, was convicted to the penitentiary for one year.

Barney Donnelly, charged with stealing a carpet-bag, was acquitted.

Nolle prosequi were entered in the following cases: J. D. Girard, who was charged with killing a man named Brooks; Fred. Howard, charged with stealing a horse; and Wellington Grant, felony.

The following cases were continued: Com'l vs. Scaggs, same vs. John Noble, same vs. John Kouss, same vs. Jake.

Frances Reed (f. w. c.), and Frances Jones (f. w. c.), stealing jewelry from a lady passenger on a steamboat, were convicted for eighteen months each.

Overton Wade (f. m. c.), was discharged.

Abraham Mendel, Henry Porter, and Charles Smith forfeited their recognisances.

The grand jury returned indictments against Abraham Mendel, Martin Higgins, Henry Myer, Frank Marshall, Thomas McIntyre, David Yarborough, Charles Lotze, Henry Porter and Charles Smith, Isaac Churchill, Lewis Dixon, Henry Cunningham, John Young, George Koppel, Victor Stoltz, Caspar Reppert, and Ferdinand Fix.

EARLY PEACHES.—Our thanks are due to Mr. John Thatcher, of Glenwood, for specimens of an early peach of a variety new to us. They were ripe ten days since, but were not discovered by Mr. T. until since the last weekly horticultural exhibition, when they had nearly all fallen from the trees and were over-ripe. It is a free-stone peach, two inches in diameter, of a beautiful red color—the red extending into the flesh; stone very small, flesh tender and of good flavor; leaves serrated, and each contain two minute globe glands. The trees are budded and were set last fall without name. It compares closely with a new variety known as Troth's Early and described in some of the Eastern catalogues as superior to the Serrated Early York or Early Tilloston, and as the most profitable market peach.

The boot is on the other leg.

Southern Democrat.

We believe that the editor of the Southern Democrat, whatever leg the boot is on, generally manages to get kicked with it.

A correspondent wishes us to publish a defense of Gen. Stringfellow, the border ruffian who headed the Missouri invasion of Kansas. Our opinion of Stringfellow is, that, if he had his deserts, he would be a *strung-fellow*.

The board of school trustees on Monday held the annual election for teachers of the schools. We have since made repeated efforts to obtain a list of the teachers elected, but the secretary of the board holds that he has no right to let a list be taken without the vote or consent of the board, and, as this body has not yet voted upon the subject, the names of the new teachers must remain for the present somewhat of a mystery. We presume the secretary will be very careful not to betray the high trust reposed in him by a revelation of the important official secret.

Matilda's effusions are always exquisite: [For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO —

Oh! I have loved thee with a life's devotion,
I had no hope that was not linked to thee,
My heart was like some lone shell of the ocean,
Forever making tender melody;
I thought not, dreamt not, of the many changes
That time might bring upon thy heart and mine,
I thought not of the cold world that estranges
The fondest hearts; I only felt that thine,
If it but loved as mine, would ever be
True to the shell that moaneth on the sea.

Am I deceived? and has thy heart forsaken?
The truth that filled it in life's early hours?
Have careless words affection's sweet tie broken?
Has aught unbound that once strong love of ours?
It is not well, dear one, to brook so lightly
The chain that linked our clinging hearts in one;
Few other hearts may cling to thee as brightly,
A few perhaps may love as I have done.
But let it be, my heart through every ill
Will cling to thee unchanged and biem the still.

MATILDA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—We have received the July number of this excellent monthly. The following are the titles of the articles: "The Clubs of London," "American Society," "Gymnastics," "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life," "Mount Lebanon," "Lord Carlisle's Diary," "Private Life of Charlemagne," "The Persistence of Physical Laws," "Records of Travel," "Art," "Working-Mens' College," "Critical Notices."

The river commenced rising slowly evening before last. Last evening there were about 6 feet water in the canal. The telegraph reports the river falling at Cincinnati, but there is another rise coming from Pittsburg which will keep the river in a good stage for some time.

The Cumberland was falling on Monday evening with three feet water on Harpeth shoals.

The Cincinnati papers contain detail accounts of the arrests of Charles Rowcroft, British consul, and a number of others, for having been engaged in hiring or retaining and enlisting various persons for the British service. An examination of the case was postponed to the following day. The telegraphic dispatch gives further particulars.

A RAILROAD CAR ON FIRE—A NEWSPAPER MAIL DESTROYED.—The baggage car of the train which left Jeffersonville yesterday morning for Cincinnati took fire at Seymour, and about one-half of the car, with the newspaper mail and an express baggage were burned up. The fire originated from some combustible materials used for annihilators.

Two locomotives for the Nashville road, built by Mr. James Niles, the celebrated manufacturer of Cincinnati, were brought down on two flatboats yesterday. They are moored at the foot of Sixth street. Mr. Niles is also in the city.

Good News.—Flour was selling yesterday at \$7.75 per barrel in lots, and wheat at \$1 per barrel.

KENTUCKY DIVIDENDS.—From the following it will be seen that good dividends have been made, during the last six months, by all the monied institutions of the State. The turnpike and other like improvements, owing to the failure of the crops, have not paid so well. On the 1st inst., the following dividends were declared:

Per cent.

Bank of Kentucky	.....	5
Northern Bank of Kentucky	.....	5
Southern Bank of Kentucky	.....	4½
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	.....	5
Bank of Louisville	.....	4½
Jefferson Insurance Co., Louisville	.....	10
Gas Company, Louisville	.....	5
Gas Company, Lexington	.....	3
Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike	.....	5

CHOLERA.—The Paducah Democrat of the 7th says:

We learn that up to Monday evening there had been ten or twelve deaths from cholera at Bell's Mines, in Union county.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

CINCINNATI, O., July 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I notice the following article in your Journal of the 7th inst.:

Judge Buchanan, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has instituted before one of the recorders of New Orleans an action for libel against the proprietors of the New Orleans Bee for a communication reviewing a judicial decision made by the Judge."

You are in error, and the facts are as follows: Judge A. M. Buchanan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, caused the arrest and arraignment before Recorder Bright of H. B. Eaggleson, Esq., attorney at law of that city, for an alleged libelous publication written and published by him in the Bee over the signature of "Lex." The publication referred to is a review of a decision rendered by Judge Buchanan in the Supreme Court. Eaggleson was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Yours, respectfully,
W. W. McGARITY,
Of New Orleans.

Killed by Lightning.—Richard Tabb, a stepson of Mr. John Terhune, a sprightly youth 14 or 15 years old, was killed by lightning about 12 o'clock on yesterday, near Dover, in this county.—*Mayville Eagle*.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Bayou Sara Sufferers.—The Baton Rouge Gazette states that the situation of many of the sufferers by the late fire in Bayou Sara is deplorable in the extreme. Some are reduced to absolute want. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining insurance in the country, the larger portion of the property destroyed was wholly uninsured.

Kansas Legislature.—The Kansas Legislature met on the 2d inst. Thomas Johnson, of the Methodist Mission, was elected President of the Council, and Richard R. Pease, President pro tem.; J. A. Holderman, Secretary; and Mr. Grover, Assistant Secretary; Daniel S. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House; Mr. Lile was chosen Clerk; and Mr. Martin, Assistant Clerk. All the members were admitted to their seats upon certificates from the Governor. It was supposed the Legislature would adjourn to the Methodist Mission on the 7th.

The President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has succeeded in purchasing 7,500 tons of iron rail, which is sufficient to finish the whole road.

Henry Rodewald, a well-known merchant of New Orleans, died of apoplexy at Claiborne, Ala., last week.

The Louisiana American convention, which was in session at New Orleans last week, made the following nominations: For Governor Charles Derbigny, of Jefferson; for Lieutenant Governor Louis Texada, of Rapides; for Secretary of State R. G. Beale of East Baton Rouge; for Treasurer J. V. Duralde, of West Baton Rouge; for Auditor Walter Rossman, of Claiborne; for Attorney General Randell Hunt, of Orleans; for Superintendent of Public Education O. D. Stillman, of Ouachita.

Destructive Fire in Norfolk.—We learn from the Transcript that on Friday night the stores of Messrs. Shields, Nash, Bluford, Riley, and Ried, with all their contents, were entirely destroyed by fire. Total loss estimated from \$75,000 to \$100,000, nearly the whole of which was covered by insurance. Loss of the American Insurance Company about \$9,000.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday evening, in seven days from San Juan, with passengers and treasure from San Francisco, per steamship Sierra Nevada, June 16th, making the trip from California in 22 days. We give below such items of news as were not reported by telegraph:

Affairs in Central America are in a more disturbed state than heretofore.

The town of San Juan has again been organized under the head of T. J. Martin, the late mayor.

[Correspondence of the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16, 1855.

We notice among other shipments of flour and wheat per the ship *Adelaide*, for N. York, 100 hds. of Croton Mills, equal to 900 bbls., Hecker's self-rising flour, which was purchased by the shipper at the rate of \$5 per bbl. Also a lot of Southern flour in barrels, to say nothing of some very superior samples of white wheat. The ship *S. S. Bishop* has sailed for New York with a full cargo, mostly breadstuffs, as follows: 7,316 bags of wheat, 541 bbls. flour, 178 bales wool, 138 pkgs. butter, 2 cases furs, 14 boxes, 5 chests, 3 trunks, 4 pkgs. mds, 73 bbls, 3 half do. sa'lon, 5 cases furniture, 1 hhd. glassware, 13 cases saws, 10 cases shovels, 63 bbls do., 30 bbls. forks, 2 hdds, and 3 cases picks.

The present available stock of flour in this market is estimated at equal to 100,000 barrels of all kinds—about three months' supply, which is more than sufficient to suffice until the new crop appears in market.

There is no disputing the fact that the miners throughout our State are now and have been doing better the last four months than at any previous period since the discovery of gold.

The deposits at the mint in a single day last week for coinage amounted, in the aggregate, to the amount of sixteen thousand ounces, or about a half a ton of gold, or \$300,000 in money. Upwards of 800 ounces were deposited by one gentleman from Shasta. Does it look as if the mines are giving out?

Your readers have been apprised of the confirmation of the so-called "Bolton and Barron's" claim to the property located at the "Mission Dolores," San Francisco county. The confirmation of this claim affects the interests of a large number of our citizens, and involves the fortunes of many who claim under and others claiming adversely to said claim. It is generally understood that this large tract (over 10,000 acres), and immediately adjacent to our city, is the property of Palmer, Cook, & Co., of this city, and residents of Philadelphia; furthermore, that the Reading Railroad Co. are also largely interested in this decision by purchase, which, if true, must materially advance their stock in your market.

The steamer *Cortes*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived here at an early hour on the morning of the 7th inst., followed by the Uncle Sam, of the line, which latter steamer arrived here at the wharf at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., in the shortest time ever known both from New York and New Orleans—only twenty-one days from New York and 19 days from New Orleans.

In regard to business affairs generally, there is a manifest improvement, gradually becoming apparent among the mercantile community. Goods are, however, selling at little or no profit, and for three months ensuing, trade must be limited; though we feel considerable confidence in predicting a good trade this fall.

The reports from the interior in regard to the grain crop, are somewhat conflicting; yet we are satisfied that the yield will be but half the usual product of California soil, but that the increased breadth of land sown will furnish us an abundant supply for our own consumption, and leave us at least one hundred thousand barrels flour surplus for export.

ONTARIO

[From the Alta California.]

Summary of the Fortnight's News.—The great claim of James R. Bolton, for the lands of the ex-Mission of Dolores—three square leagues immediately adjoining the city of San Francisco—was confirmed by the U. S. Land Commissioners on the 5th inst. The grant calls for about fifteen thousand acres. The lands were granted in 1846, by Governor Pico, to the Padre

Santillan, the resident priest of the Mission, upon the condition that he would pay the debts of the Mission (at that time amounting to a few thousand dollars), and comply with few other unimportant conditions. These conditions were complied with, the debts paid, and the Padre put in judicial possession. Matters went on very quietly until the occupation of the county by the Americans, and the subsequent discovery of gold, when the priest found himself involved in all kinds of trouble with the "settlers." Litigations were crowding upon him, and, finding himself totally inadequate to the contest, he sold his claim to Mr. Bolton and moved off to Mexico, his native country. Had he retained possession of the claim, he would at this day have been one of the richest men in the country.

The decision of the Land Commissioners is one of vast importance to the whole community. It establishes a title to the land in question, and puts at rest that strife and bickering which, in too many instances, resulted in bloodshed. The settlement and improvement of the suburbs of San Francisco will follow as a matter of course. Some of the present owners of the land are disposed to compromise with the occupants upon reasonable terms, and all who have built houses or made other improvements are coming forward to obtain deeds from the proper parties. Some time since Mr. Bolton disposed of one-half of his claim to a company of capitalists in Philadelphia, and the other half to Messrs. Palmer, Cook, & Co. of this city, and under their management the property will enhance rapidly in value, as they have the means to make such improvements and apply such influences as will carry the business of the city in that direction.

A plague of grasshoppers has been experienced around Marysville, by which all green things are devoured. They have been collected and eaten by bushels by the Indians.

From a table recently published, it appears that there are fifty-four flour mills in this State, supposed to be able to turn out 4,900 barrels of flour per day.

Mr. Geo. N. Briggs, of this city, a native of Smithfield, R. I., has invented a steamboat-wheel, the paddles of which are moveable, and are so made as to stand perpendicular so long as they are in the water. This invention has been examined and approved by a number of mechanics. He goes to New York by this steamer, in order to get his invention tried on a steamboat.

Female Labor.—We allude'd some time since to the extraordinary price demanded by females for their services in doing housework for families. Since that time there has been little reduction in such demands, though the numbers of that class have nearly doubled. A good cook cannot be procured for less than \$50 per month, and an ordinary housemaid demands \$40. The consequence has been that many families have been driven from the State, while others get along as best they can with male help, which can be hired at one-half the price of female labor.

The First Train.—The first emigrant train of the season, says the Grass Valley Telegraph, passed through that place on Monday. It consisted of several wagons and about 600 head of cattle. The train belonged to Mr. Hooper, who has a ranch on Bear river, whether the train was moving.

The Indians were friendly, grass was abundant in the valleys, and the rivers were generally low.

EVENING BULLETIN.
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1855.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROADS.—For the last year we have very seldom noticed railroads, but, having recently traveled upon the roads designated above, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of bearing strong testimony to their condition and their management. Most certainly there is not a railroad in the United States upon which the comforts of traveling are greater than upon that between Wheeling and Washington or Baltimore. The conductors deport themselves almost like personal friends of the passengers, and the seats in the fine and spacious cars are so admirably arranged for sleeping, that ladies and gentlemen, we really believe, might travel uninterruptedly a week back and forth upon the road day and night without any unusual fatigue. The time between Cincinnati and Washington is now but twenty-six running hours and between Cincinnati and Baltimore only twenty-four hours, and between Wheeling and Baltimore, it is but about fifteen hours. The safety of traveling upon the Baltimore and Ohio road may be inferred from the fact that only one accident has ever occurred, although the cars have been running for years. The scenery through the Alleghany mountains is by far the wildest and most beautiful ever beheld upon any railroad in this country if not in the world.

The superintendents and agents of the Baltimore and Wheeling road are entitled to the thanks of the public and of the company they serve for the care and energy that they display in keeping all the arrangements connected with the route in the most perfect order and for the good will which they win to it by their urbanity and their active exertions to please all who have any business intercourse with them. The agent at Baltimore, Mr. Wm. Prescott Smith, is a truly invaluable officer, who is always where he should be, doing always what he should do.

We invite attention to the following notices:

(From the National Intelligencer, June 15.)

TRAVELING FACILITIES.—Upon the completion last winter of the Central Ohio Railroad from Columbus to the Ohio river at Bellair, below Wheeling, it was intended to connect directly at that point by ferry with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running from Washington and Baltimore to Wheeling. The city of Wheeling, however, by its issue of an injunction upon this connexion between Bellair and Benwood, prevented the completion of the necessary tracks, buildings, wharves, &c., undertaken to facilitate the comfortable and prompt transfer of the through travelers from one road to the other.

This measure, therefore, disconcerted the two companies, and so interrupted their operations as to greatly inconvenience the traveling public. The arrangements heretofore in force being seriously complained of by travelers, the railroad companies have now given up their former road and fixtures and have put on another, with such other more perfect provision for the comfort and convenience of the public as must insure full satisfaction to the increasing business of this favorite route between the East and West.

We are informed that the present advantages of the route are about being still further increased through the sagacious and enterprising administration of the transportation superintendents, John H. Done, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and J. H. Southwick, of the Central Ohio roads. The time between Washington and Wheeling is about being further shortened from seventeen and a half to sixteen and a half hours, and between Washington and Cincinnati from twenty-seven to twenty-six running hours. It is said, that, upon the completion of the western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad from St. Louis to the Wabash at Vincennes, this route will form connection with it by way of Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, by which the trip will be at once made from Baltimore or Washington to St. Louis in the greatly reduced space of forty-three hours, or but little more than one day and a half!

(From the Baltimore American.)

The increased advantages of the Baltimore and Ohio route as a passenger line, since the completion of the Central Ohio road, have already been demonstrated, even with the imperfect connection heretofore made between these two roads at the Ohio river, from the perversity of Wheeling interests and the difficulties attendant upon the plan of connection at first adopted. We are now informed by passengers who have just come over the route that great improvements have lately been effected by the superintendents of the two roads, greatly facilitating the transfer of passengers and baggage. This important change, with the regularity now attained and established under the lately revised running schedules of the two roads, almost insures the connection of every train in each direction.

It is more especially in the tonnage department, however, that the fortunes of the combined routes seem to improve. It will be remembered that upon the opening of the Central Ohio Road to the Ohio River last fall, its imperfect condition, arising from the want of means to complete it, rendered the attempt to carry large quantities of through freight at that time unsuccessful. Now that the road is at last ballasted and become settled, and is better equipped in all respects through the time and means spent in that object, the large shippers between Cincinnati and the East are "trying it" once more. We are credibly informed that the through freight handed over to the Baltimore and Ohio Road daily, for several days last week, amounted to more than 200 tons, and that shipments loaded at Cincinnati for some of our leading firms in Baltimore have been brought through and delivered here regularly every day for the last two weeks in five days' time including the loading day at Cincinnati. This property has but one transhipment; travels but 631 miles between Baltimore and Cincinnati; is carried upon through receipts by railroad; subjected to a much reduced expense at Wheeling, and is delivered here, safe, sound, and dry, in five days.

This is the very perfection of merchandise transport, and the ease and regularity with which it is done must command for the route the greatly increased favor and patronage of the business community.

The Ups and Downs of Life.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., a woman, who was found wandering about the streets in a fit of mania-a-potu, was taken to the Ninth ward station-house. She was afterwards sent to the alms-house. This unfortunate creature was at one time the wife of one of the most distinguished citizens of New York, from whom she was subsequently divorced. Her friends have had her placed in the insane asylum since she was taken to the alms-house.

Phil. Bulletin.

Our subscribers at Richmond complain of not receiving their papers regularly. They report three failures last week. As our worthy P. M. can testify we have seldom failed in the last twelve months (not more than three or four times) to have our papers in the office in time for the early mails, so if our subscribers do not get their papers the fault is with some one or more of the post-offices in the interior. Our Richmond friends think the fault is at Lexington; if so, we trust it will be remedied.

THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC.—Modern science has made many discoveries in relation to the ocean, its depths, and its beds or basins. According to Mr. Charles R. Weld, who recently made a tour through the United States and Canada, the vast sea-weed meadows of the Atlantic, which cover a space seven times as large as France, teem with life, and deep soundings, which reveal the sea-floor of the greatest depths, show that the bottom of the ocean is frequently paved with calcareous and siliceous shells. The Atlantic basin is a vast trough, bounded on one side by America, and on the other side by Africa, and rising out of this trough are mountains higher than the loftiest Himalayahs, from peak to peak of which huge whales hold their course with the same precision with which eagles pass from crag to crag; and valleys deeper than any trodden by the foot of man, within whose oozy folds the great waters lie in perpetual repose. Depths have been sounded in the Atlantic greater than the elevation of any mountain above its surface.

Another modern writer, speaking of this great basin, says, that could its waters be drawn off so as to expose to view this great chasm, which separates continents and extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene rugged and grand beyond description. The very ribs of the solid earth would be brought to light, and we should behold at one view, in the mighty cradle of the ocean, the sad remains of a thousand fearful wrecks, with their countless human skulls buried in heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which lie concealed forever upon the bottom of the deep. From the top of the Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in a vertical line, is nine miles. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin whose greatest depth is about a mile.

SUSPENDED INDIANA FREE BANKS.—The Auditor of State notifies those holding the circulating notes of the Traders' Bank at Nashville, Elkhart County Bank, Bank of Attica, Atlantic Bank at Jackson, Orange Bank, Bank of Albany, State Stock Bank of Indiana at Peru, Bank of Bridgeport, Bank of America at Morocco, and the Public Stock Bank at Newport, to return the same to the Auditor's Office, Indianapolis, for cancellation, before the first day of October next, that the outstanding circulation may be determined as accurately as possible, and a *pro rata* dividend thereon declared. Certificates for the amount returned will be issued, and the dividend on the respective banks paid upon the presentation of the certificate at that office after the first day of October next.

THE La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat of June 22 says that eighty millions of logs were put into the Black river and tributaries during the past winter, and there remains on hand, from the previous year, forty millions. Of these the Booming Company have worked down forty millions, ten of which had reached the Mississippi, while the rest were waiting the "June rise" (which has since come) in a two thousand acre swamp, just above the mouth of the river. The current rate of logs, available to the Mississippi, is \$13 50 a thousand. This rate would have brought the whole force of Black river logs to a million and a half dollars. The average cost of cutting, hauling, booming, and driving logs to the Mississippi is \$6 a thousand.

Capt. Sloan, of Evansville, has serious apprehensions that the two young men, brothers, who got on the steamer Lexington at Smithland, and were killed by the explosion of that steamer, are his sons. These young men were reported from Georgia. Capt. S. has two sons who have been residing in Georgia, and who were expected home.

THE inmates of the New York Lunatic Asylum celebrated the Fourth of July in a highly rational manner. They had a mad orator, a mad choir, and a prayer was made by a mad clergyman. The oration is spoken of as being fully equal to the average of Fourth of July orations made outside of mad-houses.

THE Yankee Blade contains a curious typographical blunder in an article headed "The Ways of a Bombshell." It says, "As hell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain degree of misgiving," &c.

FINE APRICOTS.—We are indebted to that model farmer and horticulturist, Lawrence Young, Esq., for some specimens of his Hemskirke and Brussels apricots. They are the most beautiful fruit that we have seen this season, and their flavor is equal to their beauty.

Communication between the Old Continent and the New.—An additional step toward the establishment of electric communication between America and Europe is about to be effected in the course of a few weeks. The submarine telegraph cable to connect Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland is in course of shipment on board the Sarah L. Bryant, at the works of W. Kuper & Co., the manufacturers, at Greenwich, and in less than two months the line is expected to be in operation. The length of cable is 74 miles, weighing 400 tons, and it contains three conducting wires. Mr. Canning, an engineer in Kuper & Co.'s employ, and who was engaged in laying down the Mediterranean line from Spezia to Corsica and Sardinia, is to superintend the work.—London Times, 22d ult.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—*The Grain Moth.*—We make still another extract from the pen of Mr. Glover (treating of insects injurious to vegetation), which will be published in the forthcoming agricultural report:

"The grain moth (*tinea*) was first observed by me in South Carolina and Georgia in September last. It infests the corn-fields, where it is sheltered by the husk, and burrows between the grains, upon which it feeds, somewhat in the manner of the Angoumois moth, except that the kernels are more irregularly eaten. The cocoons are mostly formed between or on the outside of the grains when partially devoured. The first brood of moths appeared early in September; and as the caterpillars of this moth produced perfect insects in October, it will be difficult to determine how many broods can be brought forth during one season in these warm climates. The caterpillar is about three-tenths of an inch in length, and of a pink or reddish hue. The cocoon, which is of an oval shape, is formed of faces, particles of corn dust, and silk, cemented together in or among the grains. The chrysalis remains in the case from ten to fourteen days, according to the state of the weather. The moths, which are very lively, when in a state of rest place their upper wings together at an angle somewhat resembling the roof of a house, with the ends turned. They measure, when expanded, not quite four-tenths of an inch from tip to tip, and are chestnut-brown, mottled or marbled with a darker brown, black, and yellow. The under wings are also brown, very narrow, and edged with a wide fringe of fine hair.

"No remedy can at present be suggested to guard against the attacks of these insects until a more thorough investigation of their habits has been made. These worms also appear to attack corn out of the field as well as in. They are occasionally taken from decaying cotton bolls which have been previously pierced."

(From the Harrisburg Herald, July 7th.)

THE SEDUCTION AND ELOPEMENT CASE.—We some time since alluded briefly to a case of seduction and elopement, but, not being fully advised of the particulars, we refrained from giving publicity to the names of the parties interested, being unwilling to incur the responsibility that might have arisen in the event of the rumor proving unfounded, or at least exaggerated. These objections, however, being removed, we have now no hesitation in giving the particulars of the case. It appears that a school-teacher named John Killwell, residing in East Hanover township in this county, who had a wife and two children living with him, eloped with a young girl, fifteen years of age, named Mary Rauch, daughter of William Rauch, a respectable farmer of the same township. Mary had been going to school to Killwell for some two years, during which time he had gained her affections to that degree as to have almost entire control over her.

The elopement caused much excitement in the neighborhood, and numbers turned out in pursuit of them. They were found and arrested a few days afterward in what is called the Fourth Mountain, by Mr. Joseph Strohm, having been in the woods during the time of their absence. The girl was in a state of almost helpless weakness, our informant stating that an abortion had been produced on her between the time of her leaving her father's house and when she was found. She is represented as a smart, comely girl, with at least ordinary intelligence. Her father came up soon after they were found, when she threw herself upon his neck, beseeching his forgiveness in the most affecting manner. Killwell was brought to our borough Tuesday last, and lodged in prison to answer the charge. It is a case showing extraordinary depravity in the betrayer; and it is not to be wondered at, that a disposition was evinced by the neighbors to take the law in their own hands.

GUNPOWDER—Fireworks—Antiquity of the Rocket, Cracker, &c.—The following clear and positive passage of an author called Marcus Grecus, whose work in manuscript is in the Royal Academy at Paris, entitled "Liber Ignium," while it proves beyond doubt that the ancients were acquainted with gunpowder, also discloses the fact, that the Rocket and Cracker were among the earliest forms in which it was exploded. The author, describing several ways of encountering an enemy by launching fire upon him, among others gives the following receipt:—"Mix together one pound of live sulphur, two of charcoal of willow, and six of saltpetre; reduce them to a very fine powder in a marble mortar." He directs a certain quantity of this to be put into a long, narrow, and well compacted cover, and so discharged into the air. Here we have the description of a rocket. The cover with which thunder is imitated represents as short, thick, but half filled, and strongly bound with pack-thread, which is exactly the form of a cracker. He then treats of different methods of preparing the match, and how one squib may set fire to another in the air by placing it enclosed within it. This author is spoken of by Mesue, an Arabian physician, who flourished in the beginning of the ninth century. There is reason to believe that is the same of whom Galen speaks.—[Hone's Table Book, part 2, c. 792.] Ebn Fadhe, an Egyptian geographer of the thirteenth century, describes snakes thus:—Bodies in the form of scorpions, bound round and filled with nitrous powder, glide along, making a gentle noise; then exploding they light, as it were, and burn.

Moore's Works, p. 99.

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FRESH ARRIVAL—IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.—We have just received this morning, by express, an invoice of very rich ivory handles, &c., from the factory of J. Rossell & Co. This Cutlery is said to be superior to any now in use. Those desiring to purchase the kind will find it to their interest to give us a call.

HOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Latest Dispatches from the Crimea.—Lord Paunier has transmitted to the papers the following intelligence, which reached him yesterday (29th):

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works and are erecting new batteries to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues repairing the damage done during the last attack. There is very little fire on their part. We retain possession of a round Russian fort in the cemetery, from whence they were driven on the 18th, and the Melonat, at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the South harbor.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times speaks of a correspondence having taken place between the French and English Governments, arising out of complaints by Gen. Pelessier of the want of a combination or an energetic support upon the part of his English colleague.

The blockade of the ports of the White Sea was effected early in June.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and Abo and was expected at Sweaborg.

Dantzig, Friday, June 29.—The Vulture has arrived with mails from the fleet. The fleet is off Cronstadt. Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the Exmouth and Admiral Seymour and Capt. Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieut. Pierce was slightly injured.

Vienna, 28th, 9 A. M.—The official Wener Zeitung announces the dismissal of the reserves of the 3d and 4th armies.

Austrian advices from Vienna state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that appeared in several German papers that new proposals of peace had reached that capital from St. Petersburg.

[From the London Times of the 28th.]

The actual number of our own killed and wounded at the recent attack on the Redan is not of that terrible amount first supposed when it was stated that the loss of our noble army was not less than 4,000. That was interpreted to mean the British loss alone, and it was inferred that if we had lost so many the loss of the French must have been 10,000 or more. It appears that the total of the killed and wounded in the whole allied army does not exceed 4,000, of which our portion is just 1,300 men. The number of non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144, wounded 1,058. The total number of officers killed and wounded is 93, making the exact total 1,295.

CINCINNATI, July 11.

The British consul and others, before the U. S. commissioner for enlisting men for the Crimea, were on trial. Some of the Irish enlisted, not intending to go, but to involve the British agents for recruiting. The British consul, when applied to, did not give an assurance of compensation, but was satisfied that whoever took 100 men to Canada would get a Captaincy. The recruits testified that they had been engaged and furnished with means to go to Canada for enlistment, and they accepted for the purpose of exposing the British authorities. The commissioners adjourned until to-morrow without coming to a decision.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The President has issued a proclamation in relation to the reciprocity treaty, establishing among others the following ports on the frontier through which bonded merchandise may be exported to Canada under that treaty: Toledo, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Michilimacina.

A joint commission to arrange the preliminaries for a settlement of the fisheries question with the British government, will enter upon its duties immediately.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The balance of specie in the Assistant Treasurer's office is \$2,000,000.

Judge Birdsell, of the marine court, decided this morning that the sales of foreign liquor by the glass is a violation of the New liquor law.

The Baltic sailed at noon-to-day. She takes out over 200 passengers and nearly \$1,000,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, July 10.

A petition for relief has been forwarded to President Pierce by a party of Germans, now imprisoned at Melville Island, Nova Scotia. They say that they were hired in New York to go to that place to work, but on going there they were offered the alternative of enlisting for the Crimea, or imprisonment. They chose the latter.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

Sales of superfine flour at \$7 75@88. Wheat \$1. Light sal's of oats and white flour from store at 50 and 80c. Sale 50 bales hay in lots from store at \$19 50@70. Sale 70 hds sugar at 6 to 7 1/2c, 155 bags coffee at 11 1/2c, a few bags. Leguena at 12 1/2c, and a few tins rice at 7 1/2c.

In prov. tins, a sale 165 lbs meat pork at \$17, 800 shoulders at 10 1/2c, and 30,000 lbs of ribbed salts at 9 1/2c. A large re-tail demand 1" or bacon.

Sales 33 lbs tobacco—19 at \$5 55@66, 8 at \$6 20@66 70, 4 at \$7 36@75, and 2 at \$8 30 and \$8 55.

Sales of 930 pce bagging at 13 1/2@14c, and 250 coils rope at 7@7 1/2c.

Sales of 70 bales raw whiskey at 31 1/2c.

A sale of 50 bales lime at 80c, and 10 bales sheeting at 8 1/2c. Eastern exchange 1/4 premium.

The St. Louis Republican has the following in regard to hemp:

Hemp, we believe, is the only日报 article on the market at present. Late receipts found purchasers readily, and at the close the levee was usually if not entirely bare. Saturday's price ranged from 10 to 12 1/2c. The market is now considered to have been at \$10 or \$12—say by a Montreal buyer. This lot was a very choice one, grown and prepared by J. Campbell, of Lafayette county, Mo. The demand is good from almost every point where the staple is used. As the June rise of the Missouri seems to be over, receipts will probably fall off, and the position is that prices must improve.

NEW YORK, July 11, P. M.

Stocks—Virginia 5@99, Cumberland 29%, Erie 52, Reading 86, N. Y. Central 101.

Cotton advanced 1/4@%, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is unchanged—sales 5,000 bbls Ohio at \$7 70@88; Southern at \$11. Wheat firm—sales 3,500 bushels Southern white at \$2 45. Corn is a trifle lower—sales 61,000 bushels at 9 1/2c. Pork is a trifle higher—sales 1,200 bushels at \$19 50. Beef is unchanged—sales 250 bushels at \$16. Hard dull—250 bushels at 10 1/2c. Butter heavy—Ohio 17 1/2c. Butter dull. Bacon inactive. Whisky firm—sales 1,500 bushels at 40c. Coffee firm—sales 800 bags at 10 1/2c for Rio. Molasses firm—sales 700 hds at 32 for Orleans. Iron firm—sales at \$30@31. Tobacco firm—sales 108 bales at 11 1/2c for Kentucky. Gunny cloth—100 bales to arrive at 13 1/2c; bags firm at 11 1/2@12c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, July 9, P. M.

The market opens with a good demand for money on time, but loans on call are still freely offered beyond the wants of borrowers.

Foreign exchange—sales 100,000 on London at 60 10/12c. Sales 110,000@110c, 100,000 for bankers' signatures; do at 60@11 1/2c. Paris at 60@5 1/2c, 13 1/2c.

The stock market opens stiffly, and there has been an active business in leading descriptions. Bouds are firmer, and in demand.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, July 11.

Hogs and Cattle.—There is a moderate demand for hogs at \$4 75@85 to \$5 100@90. Cattle are in moderate supply at \$4 25@35 to \$5 100@90. Sheep sell at \$16@18c.

RELL & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, have just received a good supply of the genuine Royal Turkish Bathing Towels, the best article for bathing over introduced.

MILLER & TABB.

H. Ferguson & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY FLOUR, corner Fifth and Market streets.

CITY ORDINANCES, &c.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the levy of city taxes for the year ending March 9, 1856, prescribing the duties of collectors, and fixing their compensation.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a tax of one dollar on each one hundred dollars' worth of real estate, slaves, and pleasure carriages now assessed, or hereafter to be assessed, for taxation in said city, is hereby levied, four per cent. of which shall be set apart to the support of the almshouse, eighteen per cent. of which shall be set apart for the support of the public schools and high schools for females, and including interest on bonds issued and to be issued, and ten per cent. of which shall be set apart for the support of the Fire Department.

Sec. 2. A tax of one dollar and fifty cents is also hereby levied on each free male inhabitant of said city, over the age of twenty-one years, now listed or who may be hereafter listed for taxation.

Sec. 3. Each collector charged with the collection of the aforesaid taxes shall receive as compensation for his services one per cent. on the first forty thousand dollars collected and paid over to the Treasurers by him, one and a half per cent. on the next twenty thousand dollars, and two and three-quarter per cent. on the residue, but the compensation of neither of said collectors shall in any event exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. Each collector charged with the collection of the aforesaid taxes shall, on the 20th day of July, pay into the city treasury not less than one per cent. of the aggregate amount of said tax bills placed in his hands, and not less than one per cent. of said aggregate amount on each succeeding Thursday in the month of July, and not less than two per cent. of said aggregate amount on each Thursday during the month of August, and not less than two and one-half per cent. on each Thursday during the month of September, and not less than three per cent. of said aggregate amount on each Thursday during the months of October, November, and December, and not less than four per cent. of said aggregate amount on each Thursday during the months of January, February, and March, up to and including the 9th day of said last named month. Each Collector, at each of the periods above designated, shall pay into the treasury the entire amount then collected by him, whether the sum so collected is greater or less than the amount above required to be paid by him.

Sec. 5. Should either of said collectors fail to pay into the treasury the taxes placed in his hands for collection, first deducting his commissions, errors in tax-bills, and delinquent list, as required by the General Council, at the times and in the sums required by the 4th section of this ordinance, there shall be deducted from his compensation or commissions, two per cent. upon all sums not paid as required, and all settlements made with him shall be made according to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. Each of said collectors shall at all times when required to do so by the General Council submit for examination his books and the state of his collections.

Sec. 7. Should either of said collectors be removed from office or resign or otherwise vacate his office, he shall forthwith return to the Mayor all uncollected tax-bills in his hands.

Sec. 8. Neither of said collectors shall receive anything in payment of taxes except such money as is received on general deposit by the banks in the city of Louisville.

Sec. 9. The collectors shall have power at any time after the tax-bills are listed with them for collection to levy on and sell the personal property or slaves, if any such is to be found in the city belonging to the persons owing the taxes, or upon the personal property belonging to any tenant and found in or upon the premises of any person owing the taxes, and if no personal property of either owner or tenant can be found in said city then the collectors shall levy on the lot and improvements and advertise the same for sale at public auction before the court-house door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of the day designated in said advertisement, and after said levy is made, if the owner of the property be a non-resident, the collector shall ascertain his or her whereabouts and send a written notice to said owner that he intends to make a sale on a given day unless all claims for taxes are liquidated prior thereto.

Sec. 10. If the property levied on by said collectors belongs to a resident of the city of Louisville, or Jefferson county, it shall be advertised in some of the daily newspapers once a week for three successive weeks, and if it belongs to a non-resident, once a week for six successive weeks, before the day of sale, and the collectors shall be allowed for advertising each lot or lot and improvements twenty-five cents and for each sale twenty-five cents, which fees shall be added to and collected with said taxes, and shall within two weeks after the sale report and return to the General Council a full and written statement of his proceedings as directed by the 22d section, article 6th of the city charter.

T. W. RILEY, P. B. C. C.

ED. COCKE, C. B. C.

E. D. WEATHERFORD, P. B. A.

O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A.

Approved July 9, 1855.

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

A copy attest.

JOHN D. POPE, A. C. L.

By J. B. EHREICH, A. A.

Jy 12 d1 Courier copy.

AN ORDINANCE

To Grade and Pave the Sidewalks on Broadway, between Third and Fourth Streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, be graded and paved according to the general ordinance regulating such improvements, at the cost of the property holders fronting on same.

THO. W. RILEY, P. B. C. C.

ED. COCKE, C. B. C.

E. D. WEATHERFORD, P. B. A.

O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A.

Approved July 9, 1855.

JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

A copy attest.

JOHN D. POPE, A. C. L.

By J. B. EHREICH, A. A.

Jy 12 d1 Courier copy.

AN ORDINANCE

To Grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, from Fourth to Fifth st.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, be graded and paved, the work to be done in accordance with the general ordinance regulating such improvements, the cost thereof to be apportioned against the owners of property fronting thereon.

THO. W. RILEY, P. B. C. C.

ED. COCKE, C. B. C.

E. D. WEATHERFORD, P. B. A.

O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A.

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JOHN D. POPE, A. C. L.

By J. B. EHREICH, A. A.

Jy 12 d1 Courier copy.

Bishop Spalding's Miscellany.

A FEW copies of the second edition still for sale by WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

New Books! New Books!

THE Watchman, by J. A. M., an interesting and moral tal-

ked. Blanchard, a tale of modern life. "Our Passions are our greatest enemies; in the evils that we suffer mostly spring from them." In one vol. Price \$1.

Women in the Nineteenth Century, and kindred Papers relating to the Sphere, Condition, and Duties of Woman. By Margaret F. Ossoli. Price \$1.

The War of the French Revolution. By J. Miebleit. Price \$1.

The Chemistry of Common Life. By James F. Johnson, M. A., F. R. S., G. S., etc. 2 vols. Price \$2.

Our Consistories, and Other Memoirs of Eminent Americans. By Benson J. Lossing, author of "The pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Price \$1.

A School of Life. By Anna Maria Howitt. Price 75c.

Play. By Anna Cora Mowatt, author of "Autobiography of an American," etc. Price 75c.

The Missing Bride. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Price \$1.

An American among the Orientals, including an Audience with the Sultan, ad a visit to the interior of a Turkish Harem. By E. E. F. Bonding, M. D. Price 75c.

Received this morning by F. A. CRUMP. Jy 12 d1

81 Fourth street, near Market.

R. S. Ringgold,